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## WILDFLOWERS AND FERNS

Hardy Plants in Rare and Beautiful Varieties


Trollius Laxa (Lemon Globe Flower)

SPECIAL OFFER:-On all orders for fall received before September 1st and accompanied by full amount in cash we offer a discount of $\mathbf{1 0} \%$ except on orders for strawberries and books.

## THE



How To Order Wildflowers-All prices are for plants f.o.b. Putney, transportation charges to be paid by the purchaser. Six plants of one kind will be sold at the dozen rate, fifty plants at the hundred rate. If a single plant of one kind is desired, take one-third the rate given for three and add five cents.

## NATIVE WILD FLOWERS

Aconitum Uncinatum (Clambering Monkshood). Slate blue. July. Partial shade in Acorus Calamus (Sweetflag). Brownish yellow. Rhizome very fragrant-commonly used for making candy.
Actaea Alba (White Baneberry or Doll's Eyes). Cream white feathery flowers in May followed by snow white clusters of glossy berries each tipped with a dot of black.
Dense or light shade in rich leaf mold. $2^{\prime} .3$ for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$. Dense or light shade in rich leaf mold. 2 . 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
actaea Rubra (Red Baneberry). Fluffy white flower heads in May. Intense red clusters of berries in July and August. Shade and leaf mold. $2^{\prime}$. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Anemone Canadensis (Meadow Anemone). Airy white, single flowers from May through June. Partial shade and rich soil is preferred but will thrive almost anywhere. $9^{\prime \prime}-2^{\prime}$. Few flowers are lovelier than Anemones trembling in a June breeze.
Anemone Ouinquefolia (Windflower). Tiny white fairy drinking cups in May. Partial shade. Wood soil with leaf mold. $4-7^{\prime \prime}$. These completely disappear after flowering so be careful not to disturb their bed.
Anemonella Thalictroides (Rue Anemone). Lacy dark green foliage. White flowers on airy stems in May not unlike strawberry blossoms. Partial shade. Rich wood
Aquilegia Canadensis (American Columbine). Bell shaped long spurred flowers in May and June. Bright red outside and clear yellow within. Filled with nectar Aquilepia Caerulea (Colorado Columbine). Long spurred sky blue and white flowers in late May and June, continuing sometimes t
soil in full sun. $9-12^{\prime \prime}$. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.50$.
Aquilegia Chrysantha (Golden Columbine). Tall growing and nearly everblooming yellow columbine. Full sun. Any rich soil. 1-2'. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for
$\$ 15.00$. $\$ 15.00$.
Arenaria Stricta (Sandwort). A rare Sandwort with a fountain of myriad white, starry flowers for sunny crags and cliffs. May into July. 3 for $\$ 1.05 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.50$.
Arisaema Triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Remembered by all who have spent Arisaema Triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Remembered by all who have spent their childhood in Vermont. Moist woodsy soil in partial shade. Brown green striped hooded flowers in May followed by tight clusters of red berries in late summer. risaema
Arisaema Dracontium (Green Dragon). Unique. A little later flowering than Jack-in-the-Pulpit. If you have Jack you should have a Green Dragon to guard him. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$.
Aruncus Sylvester (Common Goatsbeard). Cream white downy spikes spraying down over the light green foliage. July.
$\mathbf{6 0} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Asarum Canadense (Wild Ginger, Ginger Root). Heart shaped fuzzy gray-green leaves. Tiny deep maroon three petaled flowers resting on the ground in late April Asclepias Incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). Deep rosy red flower heads on 3-5' stalks. Late June and July. Sun or only light shade. Moist loamy soil, or bogs. 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterflyweed). Flower heads of lemon yellow varying to dark flame. July and August. Full sun. Good garden soil. Well drained situation. From flies. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$. Aster Ericoides (Heath Aster). Sprays of misty white as beautiful as Gypsophila. Aster Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Deep blue flowers on 4-6' stalks. Florets an inch across. September. Full sun. Rich garden soil. For backgrounds of the garden, open sunny glades
for $\$ 2.00 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$.
Aster Novae-Angliae Rosea (Pink New England Aster). Like the above except that the flow
$\$ 15.00$.
Baptisia Australis (Blue Wild-Indigo). Large perennial with good foliage and bearing for $\$ 15.00$.
Baptisia Bracteata (Cream Wild-Indigo). An early species with drooping, cream$\$ 15.00$.
Baptisia Leucantha (White Wild-Indigo). Erect spikes of snow-white in July. 3 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Baptisia Tinctoria (Yellow Wild-Indigo). Bright yellow pea shaped flowers in early Calla Palustris (Wild Calla). Waxy white flowers in June like the old fashioned indoor Calla Lily only smaller. 5-9". Cardinal red fruit follows the blossom. For the shady bog or border of your pool.

Callirhoe Involucrata (Poppy Mallow). Glowing cups of dark garnet. A truly different color. No trailing plant is more elegant or better suited to the sunny, well drained rock garden. Blooms continuously through the summer. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$
Calopogon Pulchellus. Dainty little Orchid growing in bogs. Of similar color to the Pogonia, but bearing several flowers on a stalk. Blossoms in June and July on $12^{\prime \prime}$ stems. 50c each; 12 for $\$ 5.00$
Caltha Palustris (Marsh Marigold). A dash of gold for your sunny bog. Brilliant yellow wide open flowers in May and early June. Rich glossy green leaves. Easy Camassia Esculenta (Wild Hyacinti)
in moist or semi-shady locations. The Camassias are excellent for mass planting in moist or semi-shady locations. The bulbs were a favorite food of the Indians. The plants grow to about $2^{\prime}$ in height and the flowers vary from cream to blue
$\mathbf{3}$ for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Camassia Leichtlini. This is a taller growing, rare variety, usually in deep blue. The Camassias blossom in May with us. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$.
Campanula Rotundifolia (Bluebells of Scotland). No flower has more grace than this one as it clings, dancing in the breeze on a dry cliff. The small blue bells are borne on delicate stems $9-12^{\prime \prime}$ high. Blooms from June until frost preferring fairly rich dry soil and full sun or only very light shade. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0} \mathbf{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ 15.00$. Cassia Marilandica (Wild Senna), Clusters of clear yellow flowers with small black stamens borne on stalks often $5^{\prime}$ high. Prefers full sun, but will grow in either dry or wet soil. July and August. The individual flowers are not unlike those of the Canary bird vine and are beautiful in a bouquet with white phlox. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$
Chelone Glabra (Turtlehead). White spikes on $2^{\prime}$ stems similar to Physostegia except for larger individual flowers. Easily naturalized in rich soil around the garden pool.
Chelone Lyoni (Pink Turtlehead). Like the above except that it is a taller grower, Chimaphila Maculata (Spotted Pipsissewa). A splendid ground cond
green leaves mottled cream. Dainty bell A splendid ground cover with notched green leaves mottled cream. Dainty bell shaped flowers on $6^{\prime \prime}$ stems in June 12 for $\$ 3.00$.
Chimaphila Umbellata (Pipsissewa), Like the above except that the leaves are Chiogenes Hispidula (Creeping Snowberry) mold and dense shade. White berries lery. A trailing vine demanding pure leaf mold and dense shade. White berries lasting throughout the summer. The leaves Cimicifuga Racemosa (Black Cohosh) Thives in rich 5 , 12 or 3 .

Grows to ${ }^{\prime}$, 'h fuffy wites of flowers beginning in July 3 for 60 c , 12 for $\$ 2.00$. 100 for $\$ 15.00$. Claytonia Virginica (Springbeauty). A most delicate early spring wildflower, white with pink markings. Easily grown in partial shade and leaf mold from the hard Clintoods. After blossoming this $4-6^{\prime \prime}$ plant disappears through the summer
Clintonia Borealis (Bluebeads). Broad shiny, green Ladyslipper-like leaves. The primrose yellow flowers similar to those of the Shootingstar commence the last of May. Three blue beads are found on the top of the flower stem in September. Acid Ctintoni luite dense shade
Clintonia Umbellulata (Speckled Clintonia). Slightly acid soil. Partial shade. This Clintonia has three leaves while the former has only two. Loose clusters of very Covely white flowers in Iuly. Black berries in late summer.
Convallaria Majalis Rosea (Pink Lily-of-the-Valley). A delicate pink, bell-shaped Coptis Trifolia (Gold Thread) A creeper preferring very moist acid soil and light shade. The name Goldthread aptly describes the root which has medicinal qualities. The plant has a delicate, tiny, white, sharp petaled blossom in midsummer. A lover of sour leaf mold.
Cornus Canadensis (Bunchberry). An outstanding ground cover. Ideal for use in $\$ 15.00$.
Corydalis Glauca (Pale Corydalis). Finely cut blue-green foliage. Minute sprays of $12-18^{n}$ Full with yellow centers, shaped like bleeding heart. May and June. Cypripedium Acaule (Pink Moccasin Flower). The pink Moccasin Flower supplies color for the pine woods of New England. This largest fowered Ladyslipper win grow also in hardwood shade and sometimes in open sun, if the soil is acid. It blossoms in May. 3 for 60c; 12 for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Cypripedium Candidum. A very rare ladyslipper from the bogs of the middle states. Small white blossoms on $12^{\prime \prime}$ stems. It preters alkaline soil and full sun. $\$ 2.00$ each. Cypripedium Acaule Alba (White Moccasin Flower). A very rare and choice white form of the Moccasin Flower. Same culture as the Pink. $\$ 1.00$ each; 12 for $\$ 10.00$.

Polemonium Reptans (Greek Valerian). Close, graceful $12^{\prime \prime}$ sprays of blue in May. The very embodiment of spring's return. Full sun or partial shade. Any good soil. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Polemonium Van Bruntiae (American Jacob's Ladder). Much taller growing and larger flowering than the former. The color is lighter blue. Moist rich soil. Partial shade. July, 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.00$.
Polygala Paucifolia (Fringed Polygala). Fairy airplanes of orchid pink. Dry soil Full sun or light shade. $4-5^{\prime \prime}$. May. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Polygonatum Biflorum (Solomonseal). Small green bells on gracefully overhanging lune. Blue berries in Autumn 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$. May and June. Blue berries in Autumn. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$
Polygonatum Commutatum (Great Solls in May Pontederia Cordata (Pickerelwed). Cordata (Pickerelweed). Ethereal tall blue flower spikes. Leaves like those of the wild Calla. Likes the rich mucky soil beside the sluggish stream or is
at home with the sedges on the edge of your lily pool.
Primula Farinosa (Birdseye Primrose) One of the mula Farinosa (Birdseye Primrose). One of the daintiest of all primroses. Pale lavender flower heads. Dull silver leaves. Native
Wood soil. Light shade. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\$ 1.50 ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\mathbf{\$ 5 . 0 0}$.
Pyrola Americana (Roundleaf Pyrola). Trim, round, waxy white blossoms shaped like miniature lamp shades, alternating on a $6-10^{\prime \prime}$ erect stem. Sweet smelling. Deciduousleaf mold or alkaline soil. Partial shade. July.
Pyrola Elliptica (Shinleaf). Like the above but with fewer
Rudbeckia Newmanni (Western Black-eyed Susan). One of the last of all perennial plants to bloom lingering well after many hard frosts. Any dry, sunny situation. Black dome shaped centers and orange petals. 3 for $50 c ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for Black
$\$ 12.00$.
Sagittaria Latifolia (Arrow-head). Of pleasing truly aquatic appearance. The threepetaled white blossoms have round clusters of golden stamens and are borne several to the $24^{\prime \prime}$ stalk. The leaves are shaped like immense arrow heads. For the pool or marsh garden. Midsummer
Salvia Azurea (Azure Salvia). 3-6'. Tall, branching growth and long, terminal racemes of clear, sky-blue flowers in August and September. Light blue is a color rarely seen in the Fall, and clumps of Azure Salvia in the border are wonderfully attrac tive. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0}$; $\mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$
Sanguinaria Canadensis (Bloodroot). Plant these snow white starry flowers in great masses under your Fowering Crabs and Hawthornes and along your shady paths (herplant). Tall yellsin eariest spring.
$2^{\prime} .3$ for 75 c 12 for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 18.00$. yellow trumpets reaching a height of
Sarracenia Purpurea (Pitcher-plant). 1'. June. Reddish green. A very curious plant found in swamps. It thrives on the insects which it catches in its pitcher-shaped leaves.
Saxifraga Pennsylvanicum (Swamp Saxifrage). "Imagine Mignonette blossoms growing up 3 ' hollow stems in the swamps in late May and you have a picture of
the Swamp Saxifrage" from "Pioneering with Wildflowers" by George D. Aiken. the Swamp Saxifrage" from "Pioneering with Wildflowers" by George D. Aiken 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Saxifraga Virginiensis (Mountain Saxifrage). Small clusters of white flowers on 3-6 stems. They like best some cleft in the high rocks. Rich, dry soil. Full sun or light shade
Scutellaria Integrifolia (Skullcap). Flowers like Monkshood only smaller. Soft bright blue with white centers. $18-30^{\prime \prime}$. Full sun. Good garden soil. August. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$
Sedum Ternatum (Mountain Stone Crop). The most adaptable Sedum for the wild garden. Misty white flower heads in June. Smooth, deep green leaves. Prefers rich wood soil. Equally at home in either full sun or very light shade. 3-6". 3 for
$50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$. $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$
Shortia Galacifolia (Oconee-bells). A prince among the wildlings, Large reddish green glossy leaves which last the year round. White mallow like blossoms on
stems $6^{\prime \prime}$ high. Light shade. Acid soil. May. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\$ 1.00 ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 18.00$.
Silene Stellata Virginica (Fire-pink). Flame red stars $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ across on $9-12^{\prime \prime}$ stalks Graceful in clumps. Good garden soil. Full sun. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$
Sisyrinchium Angustifolium (Blue-eyed-grass). Circular blue flowers $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ across on minute iris like foliage $6^{\prime \prime}$ high. Fairly moist soil. Sunny situation. May and June heads in June. Shade. Solidago Odora (Fragran

Spiranthes Cernua (Ladies Tresses). Fragrant waxy, white orchid flowers on a $6-8^{n}$ stem. One of the daintiest of wild plants. Rich, moist soil in the sunny bog. August stem. One of the daintiest of wid plants. Rich, moist soil
Streptopus Amplexifolium. Very much like Solomon's Seal having white bells. May Red berries in autumn. Soil from the hardwoods. Partial shade. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 18.00$.
Streptopus Roseus (Twistedstalk). Like the above except that the dainty bells an Thalictrum Dioicum (Early Meadowrue). $2^{\prime}$. Rich woods. Misty purplish flowers in May. Attractive, finely cut foliage. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.


Tiarella Cordifolia (Foamflower)
'Thalictrum Polyganum (Tall Meadowrue). 4-6'. A late summer native at home near brooks and pools. Feathery flowers of pure white. Fine cut flower. Thrives in the garden border. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.75 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Thermopsis Caroliniana (Caroline Thermopsis). A tall growing flower with cloverlike leaves and handsome spikes of golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Greatly resembles Lupine, but the color is clear yellow. 5-6'. J une and July
Tiarella Cordifolia (Foamflower). Fluffy white flowers on stems sometimes $8^{\prime \prime}$ high May. Hardwood soil. Especially suited to the shady rock garden. Wonderful ground cover.
Tradescantia Bracteata (Bracted Spiderwort). Pastel orchid three petaled flowers an inch across like soft velvet. Charming in the sunny rock garden for the plant for $\$ 15.00$.
Tradescantia Virginiana (Spiderwort). Clumps of long, grassy foliage. Single blue, and purple flowers with golden stamens. Old-fashioned flowers which are both unique and beautiful. June-July
Tradescantia Virginiana Rosea (Tradescantia Rose Spiderwort). Leaves are light green and flowers an attractive shade of rose pink. Really a good addition to the hardy perennial plants. It blooms like the other Spiderworts on cloudy days and during the morning. June
Trillium Cernuum (Nodding Trillium). A nodding Trillum not too common, with blossoms of white. From the moist woods of the central West, blooming in May. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 18.00$.
Trillium Erectum (Wakerobin). Our own native Trillium of deep red, at home in the rich woods, blossoming in May and about a foot tall.
Trillium Grandiflorum (Snow Trillium). Great snow-white flowers often 3-4" across A beautiful plant for a semi-shady spot in the garden or for naturalizing under trees.
Trillium Nivale (Dwarf White Trillium). This $6^{\prime \prime}$ variety comes from the central west and is almost the earliest wildflower to blossom. It blooms with the Hepaticas
and early yellow Violets and should be a wonderfully good rock garden plant. $\mathbf{3}$ for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$.


## Trillium Grandiforum (Snow Trillium)

Trillium Recurvatum (Prairie Trillium). Rich deep brownish red flowers of peculiar formation, with recurved petals.
Trillium Sessife Calitornicum (California Trillium). A western stemless Trillium a foot tall with very large leaves and long petals. The flowers are ivory white and
fragrant. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$. Trillium Stylosum (Rose Trillium). This rose pink Trillium comes from the southern mountains. The last of the Trilliums to bloom. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for
$\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 0 0}$ $\$ 15.00$.
Trillium Undulatum (Painted Trillium). Blooms in late May, the flowers being white with a red center and red veining in the petals. One of the most beautiful of the Trilliums. Should be planted in an acid soil in partial shade.
Trollius Laxa. Soft luminous yellow cups. A most lovely and delicate shade. Ex-

Uvularia Perfoliata (Merry Bells). Cream white bells along the drooping stalks in 100 for $\$ 12.00$.
Vinca Minor (Myrtle): Best of all ground covers. Closely matted foliage, and bright blue flowers in May. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Veronica Virginica (Culvers-root). Tall ivory white flower spikes in August. Open
Viola Blanda (Sweet White Violet). Tiny white fragrant violet for boggy places
Viola Canadensis (Canada Violet). Grows to a foot tall with lavender and white flowers
$\$ 12.00$.
Viola Cucullata (Blue Marsh Violet). Long stemmed deep blue flowers
Viola Pedata (Birdsfoot Violet). A rich purple with finely cut foliage. Grows to $10^{\prime \prime}$ in
Viola Pedata Bicolor (Two color Birdsfoot Violet). Perhaps the showiest Violet, the upper petals being royal purple and lower ones rich blue. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75$; 100 for $\$ 12.00$
Viola Pedata Lineariloba (Lilac Birdsfoot Violet). The eastern form of Birdsfoot Violet, with very large lilac blue flowers. Plants only grow 4-6". 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for
Viola Primulifolia. Attractive long green leaves with red stems. Small white flower. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75$.
Viola Pubescens (Downy Yellow Violet). Easily naturalized in any shady rather dry
spot with Hepaticas and Bloodroot. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$. spot with Hepaticas and Bloodroot, 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.75 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Viola Rotundifolia (Early Yellow Violet). A tiny, bright yellow flowered Violet which is about the earliest to bloom, coming soon after the snow leaves. It grows in moist sun or shade.
Waldsteinia Fragarioides (Barren Strawberry). A splendid ground cover. Rich glossy foliage and yellow strawberry-like blossoms.

## THE HARDY FERNS OF NEW ENGLAND

Almost the most useful group of all hardy plants are our ferns for there is scarcely a place where the judicious planting of them will not improve it. Their hardiness and useful beauty should endear them to all. Little fellows for the rockery and big fellows for the field and bog. For sun or shade there is a wide range of varieties.

Vermont is the home of the best ferns. Almost every variety native to temperate North America grows here and our plants are much heavier and stronger than those from other sections.


## Polystichum Brauni (Braun's Hollyfern)

Adiantum Pedatum (Maidenhair). This most graceful of ferns grows on shady banks $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Asplenium Platyneuron (Ebony Spleenwort). This fern cannot be excelled for a small fern for the shaded rockery. The 6 in . ebony stems and graceful habits are small fern for the shaded rockery. The 6 in . ebony
enirancing. 3 ior $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Asplenium Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). This may safely be called the daintiest of all the ferns. It grows from 4 to 6 in . tall and prefers the shaded rocks 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Athyrium Felixfemina (Lady Fern). This is a very easily grown, graceful, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. sern, preferring partial shade but will succeed in full sun here in the north. 3 for 50 c ; 12 for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Athyrium Pycnocarpon (Narrowleaf Spleenwort). A large, clean looking fern growing the swamps. 3 for $\mathbf{7 5 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.50$; 100 for $\$ 18.00$
Athyrium Thelptroides (Silvery Spleenwort). The Silvery Spleenwort resembles the Lady Fern somewhat in size and shape but the spores on the fruit fronds give it a Lady Fern somewhat in size and shape but the spores on the
silvery sheen. It likes a partial shade. $\mathbf{3}$ for $75 \mathbf{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ \mathbf{2 . 5 0}$.
Botrychium Dissectum (Cutleaf Grapefern). This is a finer cutleaf variety than the Rattlesnake Fern. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0}$ c; $\mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00$; $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ 14.00$
Botrychium Matricariae (The Broadleaf Grapefern). This Grapefern grows about 6 in. tall and with a single leaf. It is often confused with the exceedingly rare Moonwort. It grows in open meadows. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.50$.
Botrychium Obliquum (Ternate Grapefern). The fruit spores are borne on a stalk eparate the leaf erme it is similar to Rattlesnake Fern and likes open sun. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 18.00$.
Botrychium Virginianum (Rattlesnake Fern or Grapefern). An attractive fern with unusual fronds for the open woods. It grows 12 to 18 in . tall. 3 for 60c; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 14.00$
Camptosorus Rhizophyllus (Walking Fern). It has received its name from its naturally on the rocky cliffs and roots from the tips of the fronds. 3 for $\mathbf{7 5}$ c; 12 for \$2.50; 100 for $\$ 16.00$
Cystopteris Bulbifera (Berry Bladderfern). It is nearly always found growing wild length. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Cystopteris Fragilis (Fragile Bladderfern). This is a rather more delicate fern, resembling the above. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Dennstedtia Punctilobula (Hay-scented Fern). A fern which forms dense mats of fragrant fronds 1 ft . tall and is one of the best for open sun or woods. When bruised ing 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$. Sods of Hay scented Eern about 10 in. Squ

解 10 in. square. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 20.00$.
Dryopteris Clintoniana (Clinton Woodfern). A very large type of the crested Woodfern growin
for $\$ 18.00$.
Dryopteris Cristata (Crested Woodfern). A rather uncommon Woodfern with dark $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Dryopteris Goldiana (Goldie Fern). This is the largest of all Woodferns with a chaffy stem and rich dark green fronds from 2 to 4 ft . tall. 3 for $\$ 1.50 ; 12$ for $\$ 5.00$.
Dryopteris Hexagonoptera (Winged Woodfern). Grows to 18 in. with fronds nearly as broad as tall. Easily cultivate
woods. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50$.
Dryopteris Intermedia (Fancy Fern). The fern used extensively by the florists and picked by millions in the rall. It prefers the
2 ft . 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.

Dryopteris Linneana (Oakfern). A very tiny attractive 6 in. fern with branched tronds. It likes moist shade. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Dryopteris Marginalis (Evergreen Woodfern). The evergreen fronds are leathery and remain eractive throughout the winter. This fern likes the rich woods 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$
Dryopteris Noveboracensis (New York Fern). This small fern is like the Hay-scented Fern and grows naturally in the marshy woods and meadows. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Dryopteris Phegopteris (Narrow Beechfern). The fronds of the Beechfern are borne at the top of the 6 to 8 in . stems and are shaped like arrow-heads. It requires shade, 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$
Dryopteris Thelypteris (Marshfern). Grows 1 ft . tall on open, marshy ground. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$
Lygodium Palmatum (Hartford Fern). At last we have a fine supply of this very rare Climbing Fern or Hartford Fern. It grows in acid soil to a height of 2-4 ft . ure that otser plants we all be glad to get this fern whin atractive 3 for $\$ 1.50$; 12 for $\$ 5.00$.
Onoclea Sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). A fern which grows small in the open meadows but attains a height of 3 ft . in the wet shade. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Ophioglossum Vulgatum (Adderstongue). This is a quaint fern with a single leaf and the stem of the Adderstongue seems sufficient for its single oval leaf and the ruit stalk. It is considered rare but we have it in considerable quantity. It thrives best in the cold open meadows and grows from 6 to 12 in . in height. 3 for $\mathbf{7 5} \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.50$.
Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). The immense fronds of this fern are 4 ft . tall with the fruit stem rising from the center of the plant. This is a fern for partial shade or open meadows. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Osmunda Claytoniana (Interrupted Fern). Possibly this is the largest of our native erns, attaining a height of 6 ft . It is at home in the open woods and moist fields.
$\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ \mathbf{2 . 0 0} ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$. 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$
Osmunda Regalis (Royal Fern). This is considered by many the most beautiful of all ferns. It grows to 3 ft . in shady bogs but is smaller in open land. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c}$; $\mathbf{1 2}$ for

Osmunda Regalis Gracilis (Slender Royal Fern). A somewhat slenderer fern than the Royal and apparently at home in drier soil. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Polypodium Vulgare (Common Polypody). This attractive 6 in, evergreen fern forme mats on the shaded rocks. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.75$; 100 for $\$ 12.00$.
Polystichum Acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). A 12 to 18 in. evergreen fern called Dagger Fern by florists. Fine for shaded rock gardens and may be grown indoors in Winter. 3 for $\mathbf{5 0 c}$; $\mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ \mathbf{1 . 5 0}$; $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}$.
Polystichum Brauni (Braun's Hollyfern). A 2 ft . fern from the dense, moist woods. It is conspicuous for its very chaffy stems and considered extremely rare, but plentiful in many Northern locations. 3 for $\$ 1.50$; 12 for $\$ 5.00$
Pteritis Nodulosa (Ostrich Fern). This fern has graceful plumes, and grows in moist hollows and along the sunny brooks and ponds. It has plumes 4 to 6 ft . tall. 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Pteridium Aquilinum (Bracken). The Eagle fern of the open, sunny hillsides, grow ing to a height of 2 ft . 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$.
Woodsia Ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). This grows from 6 to 8 in . tall and has a brown $\mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$. 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$
Woodsia Obtusa (Blunt-lobed Woodsia). This most charming variety of the rocky woods grows to a foot tall. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$
Woodwardia Areolata (Chainfern). A fern which is native to the wet lands along the Atlantic coast. The fruit spores resemble chain links from which appearance this fern gets its common name. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Woodwardia Virginica (Virginia Chainfern). This resembles the areolata, but is somewhat larger. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.


|  | COLLECTION A <br> Trilliums <br> For the Woodland |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Snow Trillium . . . . . . \$ . 75 |
| 6 | Purple Trillium . . . . . . 75 |
| 6 | Painted Trillium..... . 75 |
| 6 | Prairie Trillium . . . . . . 75 |
| 6 | California Trillium . . . 1.00 |
| 6 | Dwarf White Trillium 1.00 |
| 6 | Rose Trillium. . . . . . . 75 |
| 6 | Trillium declinatum. White to red seminodding. |
| 48 | Plants worth . . . . . . $\$ 6.75$ |
|  | Collection Price . . . . $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | COLLECTION B |
|  | Hardy Ladyslipper |
| 63 | Pink Moccasin Flower. \$1.00 |
|  | White Moccasin |
|  | Flower . . . . . . . . . 3.00 |
| 3 | Yellow Ladyslipper . . 1.00 |
| 3 | Showy Ladyslıpper . . 1.15 |
| 15 | Plants worth . . . . . . . $\$ 6.15$ |
|  | Collection Price . . . . $\$ 5.00$ |

## COLLECTIONS OF UNUSUAL CHARM

## Hardy Ladyslipper

6 Pink Moccasin Flower. $\$ 1.00$
3 White Moccasin
Flower.
3.00

Showy Ladyslipper . . . 1.15
Plants worth . . . . . . $\$ \$ 6.15$
Collection Price . .... $\$ 5.00$

COLLECTION C
Habenarias
3 Large Purple Fringeorchid. . ........... $\$ 1.00$
3 Hooker Orchid...... 1.50
3 Ragged Fringe-orchid. . 60
3 Large Round-leaved Orchid . . . . . . . . . . 1.50
3 Small Purple Fringeorchid. 1.00

3 White Bog Orchid.... 1.00
$\overline{18}$ Plants worth . . . . . . $\$ \overline{\$ 6.60}$ Collection Price . . . . . $\$ \$ .00$

## COLLECTION D

 Aquatic and Marsh Plants| 6 | Cardinalflower | \$1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | White Pond Lily | 1.00 |
| 6 | Water Calla | 1.0 |
| 6 | Marsh Marigold | 1.00 |
| 6 | Pickerelweed | . 75 |
| 6 | Blueflag | 75 |
| 6 | True Forget-me-not. | 1.00 |
| 42 | Plants worth | \$6.50 |
|  | Collection Price | \$5.0 |

COLLECTION E

## Ferns

1 Maidenhair Spleenwort
\$ .35
Virginia Grape Fern . . 60
Fragile Bladder Fern. . 60
Ebony Spleenwort . . . . . 35

## Goldie

 50Silvery Spleenwort. . . . 35
Lady Fern . . . . . . . . . . 50
Berrybladder Fern . . . 60
Oaktern.
.50
Narrow Beechfern .... . 50
Hayscented Fern..... . . 50
Christmas Fern . . . . . 50
New York Fern . . . . . . 50
31 Plants worth . . . . . . . \$6.35
Collection Price . . . . . $\$ 5.00$
COLLECTION F
Plants for your Herb Garden
3 Peppermint. . . . ...... $\$ .50$
3 Spearmint. ............... .50
Ginsing . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
3 Golden Seal. ......... . . 60
12 Plants worth. . . ...... $\$ 2.20$
Collection Price. ..... \$1.80

## COLLECTION G <br> Plants for the Woodland Pathway

| 50 | Goldthread | 5.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | Pink Ladyslipper | 5.00 |
| 24 | Jack-in-the-Pulpit | 3.00 |
| 50 | Dutchmans-breeches | 5.00 |
| 50 | Blue Phlox | 6.00 |
| 50 | Bloodroot | 5.00 |
| 24 | Hepatica | 3.50 |
| 100 | Snow Trillium | 7.00 |
| 50 | Sweet White Violet . | 5.00 |
| 12 | White Baneberry. | 2.00 |
| 12 | Solomonseal. | 1.75 |
| 12 | Early Meadowrue | 1.75 |
| 24 | Snow Thoroughwort | 3.00 |
| 12 | Dalibarda. | 2.00 |
| 50 | Springbeauty | 3.50 |
| 50 | Bluebeads . | 5.00 |
| 600 | Plants | 63.50 |

Entire Collection For $\$ 50.00$
Half the amount for . . . $\$ 27.50$
These items may be purchased separately at list prices if so desired.

## OUR COMPLETE CATALOG

Space in this Fall catalog does not permit us to mention all the Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs and Perennials which should be planted in the Fall. Our very complete assortment is described in our 1939 catalog. If you do not have a copy, or have mislaid yours, we will gladly send you one.

Strawberries grown in pots and planted in the fall will bear a first crop the next spring. Set in the usual way in the spring plants will not bear until the following year. Thus to offset the difference in price between pot grown and field grown strawberry plants, the planter gains a year. Plant on rich soil that has been plowed a year previous. Do not fertilize with wood ashes or any material containing lime. Most varieties are planted 18 inches apart in rows 4 ft . apart. Everbearing kinds produce more berries if planted in hills and not allowed to make plants.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY <br> United States Plant Patent No. 112

Finest of the FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES we have ever grown.
The plants are extremely vigorous and exceptionally free from disease. The fruit is large, firm, very bright in color and of superior quality. A splendid berry for the market or for home consumption. In the production of both plants and berries we have found it superior to Mastodon or to any other everbearing strawberry we have grown. Last summer
we picked berries fully ten days after the last of the Howard 17 were gone. The fall crop is also late, averaging from September 20th to November 1st. The largest crop is borne the second fall. For a bumper FALL CROP keep the blossoms picked until August 1st. After harvesting two fall crops it is our custom to let the plants produce a summer crop the third season.
GREEN MOUNTAIN EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY is a patented variety, originating here at The Aiken Nurseries. The purchase of plants entitles you to grow as many as you wish for your own planting. Before growing plants to sell or otherwise dispose of, arrangements must be made with us. We now have an adequate supply of GREEN MOUNTAIN PLANTS and offer them at these new, low prices; price, strong pot grown plants $\mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 25$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$.
CATSKILL. A most popular and profitable new midseason variety. Bright rich red of fine quality. Cross of Marshall and Premier. 12 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 25$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 4.00 ; 1000$ for $\$ 35.00$.
HOWARD 17. Still being planted more than any other variety. Very heavy yielding commercial berry. For light and medium soil. Season, early to late. Price same as Catskill.

## LEAF MOLD PEAT AND PINE NEEDLES

Most of the native plants grow naturally in a soil composed largely of leaf mold peat. The orchids, Arbutus and the acid loving plants are fond of a soil composed of decomposing pine needles. We have so many calls for these materials that we are offering them, this fall, in two bushel bags. A combination of the two, the peat mixed into the soil to a depth of several inches, with the pine needles used as a mulch on the surface, will produce a soil condition admirably suited for the orchids and for Arbutus. We suggest the use of the peat alone in the preparation of the soil for Cypripedium candidum and for Orchis spectabilis.
Leaf Mold Peat. This is a superior grade of peat which we have here at Putney. The bed is very old, the disintegration so complete
that the peat is readily incorporated into the soil existing in a wild garden. It can be mixed or used as a mulch. We recommend mixing it to a depth of several inches as it is decidedly retentive of moisture, supplies considerable nourishment and will be found extremely helpful in growing the native plants. Price per 2 Bushel Bag, $\$ 2.00 ; 5$ Bags for $\$ 7.50$.
Pine Needles. As a mulch around Arbutus Plants and in the planting of the Orchids, particularly Cypripedium acaule, Pine Needles will be of great help. We will send you material which is partially decomposed and ideal for the purpose intended. Price per 2 Bushel Bag, $\$ 1.00 ; 10$ Bags for $\$ 5.00$.

## SPEAKING FROM VERMONT

## By GEORGE D. AIKEN

Of National Significance in these times, is one man's opinion. George D. Aiken, Governor of Vermont, has something to say to every political minded American.

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## SPEAKING FROM VERMONT



## PIONEERING WITH WILDFLOWERS

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This book still holds its place as the best seller among wildflower books. It not only helps you identify the wildflowers, tells where they grow, but also how they may be made to grow on your own home grounds. It has been recommended by authorities everywhere, and nearly 10,000 copies have been sold to date.

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Beautifully printed and bound, with over a hundred excellent illustrations. An ideal gift for boys' and girls' clubs or a gardening friend.

## THE AIKEN NURSERIES

Putney, Vermont
"Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy"

## WILDFLOWERS

## FERNS

EVERGREENS

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Bureau of Plant
Industry
U. S. Dept. of Agri.
Washington, D. C.
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PERENNIAL PLANTS

